Montana
2001-2002
Highway Map

For Free Distribution

















Mission Mountains (John D. Fetterus)












Glacier National Park (John Reddy)




Yellowstone National Park (D. Sexton)


Pow wow dancer (D. Sexton)








"Charlie Russell" (D. Sexton)


Makoshika State Park (Carol Polich)



LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

Retrace the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Montana. In just over 28 months—from May 1804 to September 1806—Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled more than 8,000 miles on foot, on horseback and by boat. More than a quarter of that distance was spent in Montana, where much of the land they explored remains unchanged. Follow them through Montana along portions of many state, U.S. and interstate highways, on the map below. Look for the Lewis & Clark Trail sign.

LEWIS AND CLARK

Among the sites are: (1) The scenic White Cliffs of the Missouri River, accessible by river travel only. (2) Fort Benton. (3) Great Falls, with the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center and Giant Springs Heritage State Park, where Clark discovered a huge "fountain or spring" during an 18-mile portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri. (4) The Gates of the Mountains, north of Helena on I-15, where the Missouri flows through a narrow passage flanked by what Lewis described as "the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen." (5) Missouri Headwaters State Park near Three Forks, where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers join to form the Missouri. (6) Beaverhead Rock State Monument, an important landmark north of Dillon on MT 41. (7) Lemhi Pass, west of Hwy. 324 in southwestern Montana, where Lewis and Clark crossed the Continental Divide on their journey westward. (8) Travelers Rest, near the junction of US 12 and 93 south of Missoula, where the expedition split parties on the return trip east. (9) Lolo Hot Springs, on US 12 southwest of Missoula, where the expedition camped. (10) Lolo Pass Visitor Center, on US 12 at the Montana-Idaho border, which has an interpretive site. (11) Pompeys Pillar, off I-94 east of Billings, where Clark carved his signature in a large sandstone rock along the Yellowstone River. Commercial boat tours retrace the river route of Lewis and Clark at the Gates of the Mountains (4), and in the scenic White Cliffs area of the Missouri River (1).

Do some exploring of your own by finding out more about the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition. Bookstores now have the condensed versions of their journals, as well as several excellent guides. Or, blaze a trail onto the web at lewisandclark.state.mt.us or montanalewisandclark.org for more information and many related links.

Other sources include:
- Travel Montana, 800-VISITMT (847-4868) or 406-444-2654 for a brochure on Montana's Lewis and Clark sites.
- Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, Great Falls, MT. 406-727-8733.

NEZ PERCE TRAIL

In the summer of 1877, five bands of Nez Perce Indians fled their homeland in Oregon and Idaho to escape war. For six months and 1,170 miles, 800 Nez Perce outmaneuvered the U.S. Army in nearly a dozen battles. Today, you can follow the Nez Perce or "Nee-me-poo" National Historic Trail through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.

NEZ PERCE TRAIL

You'll find many significant stops along the Nez Perce Trail in Montana. The Nez Perce entered Montana at **Lolo Pass** and easily bypassed a blockade at **"Fort Fizzle"** near Missoula. At **Big Hole National Battlefield** near Wisdom, Colonel Gibbon's forces launched a savage surprise attack on the sleeping camp, only to be turned back with heavy losses. At **Canyon Creek Battlefield** near Laurel, U.S. Army forces were again foiled in their attempt to capture the Nez Perce between the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers. The **Bear Paw Battlefield**, 16 miles south of Chinook, is the site of the Nez Perce surrender on October 5, 1877. Other sources of information are:
- USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807
- Big Hole National Battlefield, P.O. Box 237, Wisdom, MT 59761



WELCOME TO A VERY SPECIAL PLACE.



Montana's nickname is Big Sky Country. But we're more than big skies—we're a land of big adventure. Wildlife abounds on millions of acres of public lands. Crystal clear waters, inspiring mountains and plains of green fill our landscape. Unique cities offer art, history, culture and other interesting attractions. And everywhere, some 900,000 smiling faces are waiting to greet you.

Welcome to Montana, and enjoy your stay.

Judy Martz
Governor Judy Martz

Montana's State Symbols

The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish.



Illustrations by Mark Grandbouche

There's a wealth of information about our state free for the asking. Call 800-VISIT MT (800-847-4868). Ext. 1158 or 406-444-2654 to request information about lodging, camping, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, golf or other activities. TDD 406-444-2978.

Visit us on the web at www.visitmt.com - Kids can play on www.montanakids.com

Visit Montana's Department of Transportation web site for information about scenic byways, road reports and weather, bicycle routes and more at www.mdt.state.mt.us

This map is produced by Travel Montana, Department of Commerce and the Montana Department of Transportation. Alternative accessible formats of portions of this document will be provided to disabled individuals upon request.

Printed in the U.S.A. Printed on recycled paper.

Cover photo: Floating the "wild and scenic" Missouri River (Dennis Sexton)

Montana 2001-2002 Highway Map

For Free Distribution



Montana Highway Map

Montana Vacation Regions

GLACIER COUNTRY

Flathead Lake (B, C-2). At nearly 200 square miles, Flathead is the largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi.

Glacier National Park (A, B-2, 3). Called "North America's Crown Jewel," this natural haven, open year-round, has more than 700 miles of maintained trails, sparkling lakes, alpine glaciers and deep forests. The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass.

Native American Tribes - Visit the Salish-Kootenai tribe on the Flathead Indian Reservation (C,D-2), and the Blackfeet tribe on the Blackfeet Reservation (A-3, 4).

National Bison Range (D-2). This national treasure protects one of the most important remaining herds of American bison. Visitor center and year-round self-guiding auto tour.

Ross Creek Cedar Grove Scenic Area (B-1). Walk among cedars more than 500 years old and 250 feet tall on this handicapped accessible interpretive trail.

Missions - See the influence of the Catholic Church on Montana's history at St. Ignatius Mission (D-2), built against the backdrop of the Mission Mountains in 1854, and at St. Mary's Mission (E-2), the first Catholic mission in the Northwest, established in 1841 in Stevensville.

RUSSELL COUNTRY

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center (C-5). The center focuses on the month-long portage around the five falls on the Missouri, and the Indian tribes encountered on the journey. Adjacent to the center is Giant Springs Heritage State Park, with one of the world's largest freshwater springs.

C.M. Russell Museum Complex (C-5). Famed Western artist Charlie Russell interpreted the landscapes and lifestyle of northcentral Montana in canvas and in bronze sculpture. The museum has the largest collection of his art.

Bear Paw Battlefield (B-7). The site, 16 miles south of Chinook, marks the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce on October 5, 1877, after a 1,170-mile retreat.

Dinosaur Digs (C-4). A discovery near Choteau changed the way paleontologists think about dinosaurs. Visit Choteau's Old Trail Museum to view the fossils.

Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River (C 6, 7). A remote stretch flowing 149 miles from Fort Benton. Lewis and Clark explored and camped on its banks.



MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

Fort Peck Lake (C-9, 10). This inland ocean stretches 135 miles through the Missouri River Breaks behind one of the world's largest dams. It's one of the nation's best walleye fisheries and home to 40+ species of fish.

Charles M. Russell and UL Bend National Wildlife Refuges (C-8, 9). Prairies, pines, breaks and badlands encompassing a million acres of wildlands surrounding Fort Peck Lake. They support Montana's biggest prairie elk herd, plus mule deer, red fox and a great diversity of birds.

Fort Union Trading Post and National Historic Site (B-12). The Missouri River's pre-eminent fur trading post from the 1830s to the Civil War is north of Fairview.

Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge (B-9). Famous for its great flocks of migrating waterfowl, including Canada geese, ducks, colonial nesting birds and upland game birds.

Pioneer Town (A-11). Walk the streets of an Old West Montana town to view 50 restored, furnished buildings of the homestead era. Located in Scobey.

Little Rocky Mountains (C-8). An island of mountains on a sea of plains, they have drawn visitors since Butch Cassidy and Kid Curry chose them as a favorite hideout.

GOLD WEST COUNTRY

Fishing - Many of Montana's fabled blue-ribbon trout streams are here, including the Madison, Big Hole, Missouri, Beaverhead, and Jefferson.

Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park (F-5). Montana's first and best-known park features the most highly decorated limestone caverns in the Northwest. Daily cave tours, May to September.

Virginia City, Nevada City (G-4). Two preserved mining camps from the 1860s gold rush era. See the railroad museum and ride the steam train.

Big Hole National Battlefield (F-2). Site where the Nez Perce Indians were taken in a surprise attack by U.S. Army; they were later forced onto a reservation.

Grant Kohrs Ranch (F-2). This National Historic Site in Deer Lodge, still operating as an 1880s ranch, was at one time the largest ranch in the U.S.

Old Montana Prison Complex (F-2). A Deer Lodge prison built by convict labor in 1871 and kept in operation until 1979.

Mining Cities. Butte (F-4), known as "the richest hill on earth," was built on copper; Helena (E-4), "Queen City of the West," is the state capital.

Ghost Towns. See Montana's past at Garnet (D-3), Bannack State Park (G-3), Elkhorn State Park (E-4), Granite (E-3) and Marysville (E-4).

YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

Yellowstone National Park (H, I-5, 6). The world's first national park is renowned for its spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling cauldrons, mountains, meadows, waterfalls, canyons and wildlife. Winter brings ski and snowmobile touring.

Hiking - Two federally protected wilderness areas and several national forests offer excellent hiking, camping and horseback riding. The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (G-6) adjoins Yellowstone Park on its north edge and offers more than 700 miles of trails and over 400 alpine lakes.

Winter Sports - Miles and miles of cross-country and snowmobile trails are easily accessible. The region is home to three of Montana's most popular ski areas, including the destination resorts of Big Sky (G-5), Bridger Bowl (F-5) near Bozeman and Red Lodge Mountain (G-7).

Museum of the Rockies (F-5). Best known for its world-class dinosaur collection, the Bozeman museum also has a planetarium and extensive Indian and historical exhibits.

CUSTER COUNTRY

Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark (F-8). William Clark carved his name on this sandstone butte in 1806, the last remaining evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (G-8). Stunning scenery, hiking trails, boating, fishing and camping.

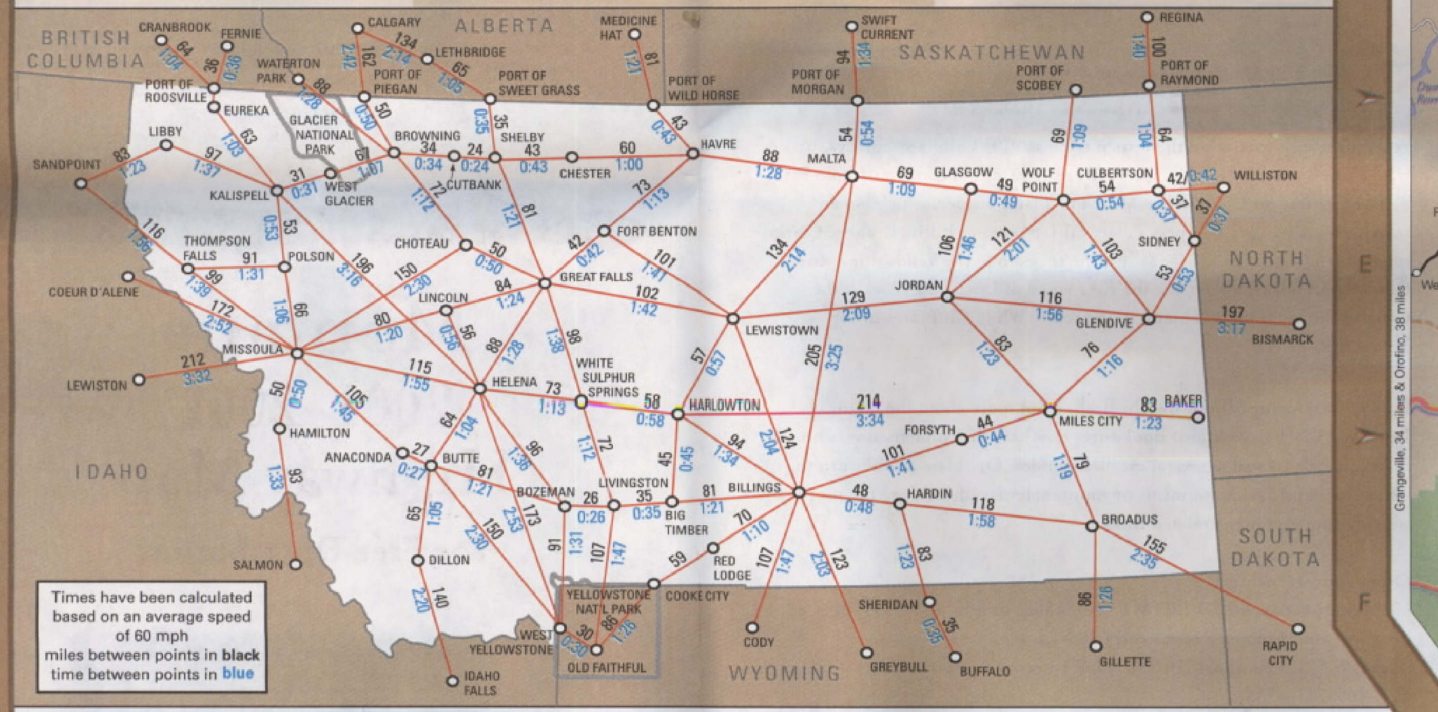
Makoshika State Park (D-12). Significant fossil finds, visitor center, scenic drives, interpretive trails, picnic sites and campground.

Medicine Rocks State Park (F-12). Primitive park with sculptured garden of soft sandstone ideal for picnics and hiking.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (G-9). On June 25, 1876, Col. George Armstrong Custer and his troops met their demise. The battlefield has a visitor center, museum, battlefield tours, Custer National Cemetery and 7th Cavalry Memorial.

Montana's Largest City (F-8). Billings is a regional hub and cultural center.

Traditional Western Town (E-11). Miles City, home of the world-famous Bucking Horse Sale in May.



Times have been calculated based on an average speed of 60 mph
miles between points in black
time between points in blue

CITIES AND TOWNS

Gas stations • County Seats • Hospitals

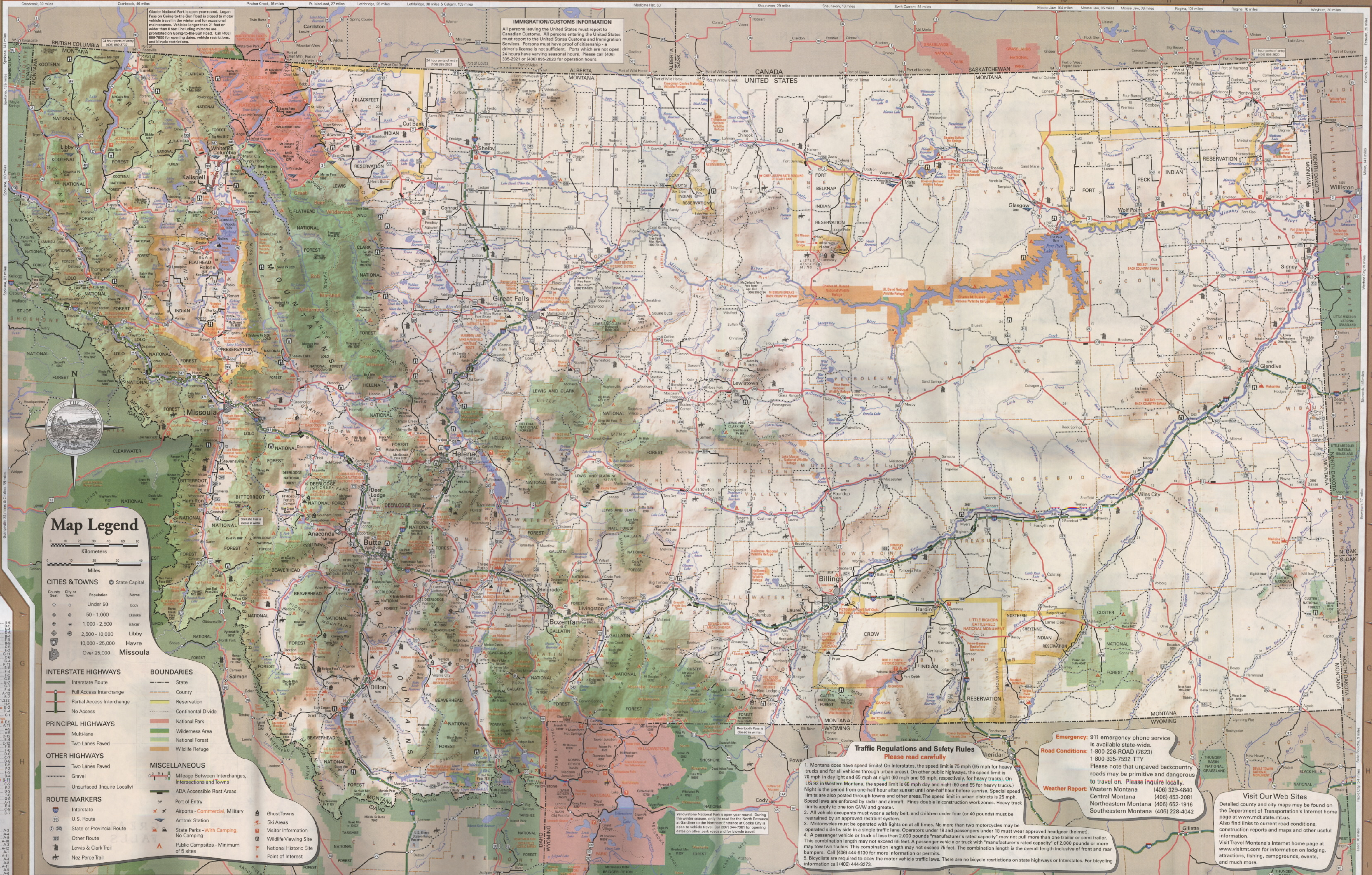
Population figures for incorporated cities and towns are from the 1999 U.S. Census Estimate.

Licensed ambulance service is available in cities or towns printed in red. If ambulance telephone number isn't available contact Highway Patrol or Sheriff's Office.

State Capital: Helena
Montana Population: 882,779*
*1999 U.S. Census Estimate

Land Area: 145,392 sq. miles
Water Area: 1,746 sq. miles
Total Area: 147,138 sq. miles

Absarokee G-7	Canyon Creek E-4	Dupuyer B-4	Great Falls, 56,340 C-5	Ledger B-5	Oilmont A-5	Rudyard B-6	Two Dot E-6
Acton F-8	Canyon Ferry E-5	Durham B-3	Greenough D-3	Lennep E-6	Olive G-11	Ryegate, 302 E-7	Ulm D-5
Agawam C-4	Capitol G-12	Dutton, 397 C-5	Greycliff F-7	Lewistown, 6,026 D-7	Ollie E-12	Saco, 229 B-9	Unionville E-4
Alberton, 423 D-2	Cardwell F-4	East Glacier Park B-3	Hall E-3	Libby, 2,948 B-1	Olney B-2	Saint Ignatius, 921 D-2	Utica D-6
Alder G-4	Carlyle E-12	East Helena, 1,713 E-4	Hamilton, 4,829 E-2	Lima, 263 H-4	Opheim, 140 A-10	Saint Marie B-10	Valier, 539 B-4
Alhambra E-4	Carter C-5	Eddies Corner D-7	Hammond G-12	Limestone G-6	Opportunity F-3	Saint Mary A-3	Vananda E-9
Alpine G-7	Cascade, 600 D-5	Eddy C-1	Happy's Inn B-1	Lincoln D-4	Oswego B-11	Saint Phillip D-12	Vandalia B-9
Alzada G-12	Castner Falls D-5	Eden D-5	Hardin, 3,385 F-9	Lindsay D-11	Otter G-10	Saint Regis D-1	Vaughn C-5
Amsterdam F-5	Cat Creek D-8	Edgar G-8	Hardy D-4	Livingston, 7,626 F-6	Outlook, 93 A-12	Saint Xavier G-9	Victor E-2
Anaconda, 9,721 F-3	Centerville D-5	Ekalaka, 422 F-12	Harlem, 973 B-8	Lloyd B-7	Ovando D-3	Saltese C-1	Vida C-11
Angela E-10	Charlo C-2	Elliston E-4	Harlowton, 1,075 E-7	Lodge Grass, 573 G-9	Pablo C-2	Sand Coulee D-5	Virgelle C-6
Antelope A-12	Checkerboard E-6	Elmo C-2	Harrison F-4	Lodge Pole C-8	Paradise C-1	Sand Springs D-9	Virginia City, 161 G-4



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